

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1865.

[No. 1418.]

## Public Sale.

On FRIDAY Next,  
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,  
**RUM**

In hds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,  
Gin in pipes and bls.  
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.  
Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.  
Chocolate  
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,  
Mould and Dipt Candles  
Raffins in kegs, boxes and jars,  
Vigo in kegs and frails,  
Queen's Ware in crates,  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**  
&c. Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are  
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,  
Duffs, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,  
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,  
Calimancoes, Ruffs, Yarn Stockings,  
Shintzes and Calicoes,  
Irish Linens, Silefia do.  
Onaburges and Ticklenburgs,  
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,  
India Muslins and Table Cloths,  
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,  
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other  
articles.

Philip G. Marshall.

Nov. 12.

JANNEY & LLOYD,

have received per ship United States, just arrived

A well assorted importation of

**FALL GOODS.**

Which are open and ready for SALE.

10th mon. 18th. eozt 2aw3w

JAMES R. RIDDLE,

has received a large addition to his former sup-  
ply of

**FALL & WINTER GOODS:**

AMONG WHICH ARE—

**SUPERFINE LINEN**

Don cloths

do. do. cammeres

Blue, drab, brown and

grey second cloths

Bennet's patent cord

do. do. do.

vetting

Turkey & Swansdown

do.

Fancy cords, velvets &

cloths

Fine 3-4 do.

Bombazets, willibores,

and durants

Silk, cotton, worsted

and lambs wool hosi-

ery

Full'd stockings

do. gloves and caps

Yarn & knit stockings

Scarlet cloaks

Wool and cotton cards

1 calls 4-4 & 7-8 Irish

linen

Crag and Dowlas

Rouans, Lancashire &

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

do.

## NOTICE.

BY authority of a deed of trust from  
William Mitchel, deceased, to the subscri-  
bers for the benefit of Samuel Craig, we shall on  
the second Monday in November next, (eleventh)  
expose to sale at public auction, a lot situated on  
the fourth side of Duke street, and to the west-  
ward of Water street, in the town of Alexandria,  
extending in front on Duke street, twenty seven  
feet ten inches, in depth, ninety one feet six inches  
to a ten feet alley. On the back part of the lot  
is a well built and well finished two story brick  
house, and a strong one story frame ware house  
in front.

A part of the money will be expect-  
ed down, and a credit given for the balance, par-  
ticulars will be made known on the day of sale.

Cleon Moore, } Trustees.

Chas. M'Knight, }

October 7. zawlweds

The Sale of the above Proper-  
ty is postponed till next Saturday.

November 12. d5t

JOHN WATTS,

fairfax-street, opposite Mr. JOHN JANNER'S, has  
received via Baltimore,

A Handsome assortment of

**FALL & WINTER GOODS,**

Which he will sell low for cash, or on short cred-  
it, to punctual customers.

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,

Winstor Velveteen,

Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waistcoating,

Fancy Molekins and Florentines,

Silk Plush and Velvets,

Sewing Silk, Twit and Thread,

Leno and Dragona Mull Cloaks,

Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose,

Do. do. do. Gloves,

Do. do. do. Spinn do.

Do. York Fur and Dorchire do.

Ladies' White and Black Hose,

Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,

Do. do. Work, Leather & Riding Gloves,

Sattins, Lutefrings and Perfians,

Lutefring and Sattin Ribbons,

Laces and Edgings,

London Hats,

Rose and Duffel Blankets,

Silk Rugs and Caddows,

Carpets and Carpeting,

German Onaburges,

Dowlaffen and Bedticking,

Silk and Cotton Suspenders,

Imperial and Young Hyfon Teas,

Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c. &c.

Oct. 21. eod.

ROBERTS & GRIFFITH

Have received, in addition to their usual assort-  
ment,

The following Articles:

20 puncheons Jamaica and Windward Island

Spirits.

50 quarter-casks Sherry, Lisbon, and Mala-

ga Wines.

A few pices Bourdeaux Brandy.

5 tons Patent Shot, assorted.

30 quarter-casks double F Gunpowder.

15 chests Teas, assorted.

15 bags Pepper.

10 do. Pimento.

60 boxes Brown Soap, &c. &c. &c.

October 25. zaw3w

## LANDING,

From the ship PACKET, Captain Newcom

Spermaceti strained Oil, of nice

quality, for lamps.

Mould and dipped Tallow Candles.

A quantity of Cheese.

A few boxes Gunpowder.

Young Hyfon and Hyfon-skin Teas.

Boxe Lemons, and pipes Port Wine,

FOR SALE, by

John G. Ladd.

November 5. d

Boarding-House Opened,

By the Subscriber, in Prince-street,

In the house lately occupied by Thomas Pat-

son, between the dwelling house of Dr. Dick-

son, and Mr. Hodgson's store—where a few genteel

boarders may be accommodated—with or with-

out lodging. Apply to

William King.

Nov. 1. eod.

## A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTON and STEWART,

and for Sale, at their Store,

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood;

O R,

The NEW MAN OF FEELING.

By WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. d

## Mandeville and Jamesson,

### OFFER FOR SALE,

For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**LIQUORS & GROCERIES,**

Consisting of

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities.

Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump

ditto.

Jamaica,

St. Vincents, and } In hds. &c.

N. E. Rum,

Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,

Peach and Apple Brandy,

Cogniac and Bourdeaux do.

Holland and Country Geneva,

70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whis-

key.

Madeira,

Sherry,

Old Port,

Lisbon,

Malaga, and } WINES.

Teneriffe

40 cases St. Etaph Medoc Claret,

1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,

100 cases West Schiedam Gin.

A few hogheads of choice Molasses,

Tennessee and Georgia Cotton.

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyfon,

Young Hyfon,

Souchong,

Hyfon-skin, and

Bohea

Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice,

Starch, Fig. Blue, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and

Scotch Snuff.

SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia,

Nutmegs and Mace.

Ginger, rice and ground.

Florant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Cop-

peras, Allum and Brimstone.

Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 3.

Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrap-

ping Paper, Domijohns, Refined Salt Petre,

Chalk,

Mould and Dipt Candles.

British Gunpowder of various sizes,

&c. &c.

October 18.

We have just Received

A FEW BOXES OF

**CHEWING TOBACCO,**

Which is said to be superior in quality to Caven-

dish—also

Forty barrels of TAR,



## NORFOLK, November 7.

The editor has received by the ship William Penn, captain Watson, 40 days from Nantz, Paris papers to the 18th September, six days later than any yet received. It appears by these papers that the great question of War on the continent was yet undecided—although the Russians and Austrians were arming in all parts, and although all the officers in France on furlow were ordered to join the armies without loss of time, the frontiers full of troops, and all Italy armed and in alarm, the distribution of the Austrian forces mentioned, and even the different commanders appointed and named—but the reasons that operate against INEVITABLE war are, that couriers from Vienna, and frequently dispatches were received at Paris—that notwithstanding the pompous and martial detail of Austrian battalions, it is known they are (particularly in Italy) mostly thin, half filled, and said to be waiting for the recruits to join—and on the side of Russia, their present war with the Persians, and their designs on the Ottoman empire, may afford sufficient employ for extraordinary armament and preparation; add to this, that the temper of a court is sometimes made known by incidents that, although slight in themselves, betray its important secrets. The following is a translation of one of this nature:

"St. Petersburg, August 19. We must not believe that every person here is for war; peace has also its partisans; and it is remarked, that while the friends of war are of the English party, the friends of peace are on the side of France; and this proves that the pacific intentions of France are not misunderstood, notwithstanding all endeavors used to infuse an opinion to the contrary. Some days since, in a numerous circle at court, when the conversation chanced to turn on the political situation of Europe, madame de W. who is known to be in all the secrets of government, asked, with a careless air, if the emperor Alexander meant to sell again to the cabinet of St. James, the Russian soldiers which the English refused to exchange, and which were restored to his father without ransom, by the present chief of the French nation? This simple or sarcastic question astonished every one, and put an end to the subject; next day it was mentioned in all the inferior circles as indicative of peace with France."

In reviewing the late European publications, it is worthy of notice, that Jerome Bonaparte, who was considered here as an effeminate boy, has, with four or five French ships of war, demanded and obtained the liberation of all the French prisoners at Algiers. 32 numbers, on whom had been in slavery twenty years! [vide to day's paper]—The truth of some of the following translated facts seems contradicted by subsequent events.

## LONDON, September 2.

*Commencement of the War on the Continent.*—News is just arrived that the Prussians made a sudden irruption into Pomerania, and falling by surprise on the Russians assembled in that province, killed 4000 men—This came by the mail from Gottenburg.

## GERMANY.

We are informed that the princes composing the "Corps Germanique" are determined, that in case of a new war between France and Austria, they will publish a declaration of neutrality; and this has occasioned the frequent intercourse & negotiations between the greatest part of these princes. The kings of Denmark and Prussia will be invited to guarantee this neutrality. It is said the declaration of his majesty the emperor of the French, to the court of Vienna, relative to its warlike preparations and its assemblage of troops, was forwarded to the imperial minister by M. Le Rochefoucault, the last of August, and that an answer might be expected the beginning of September. This answer is expected with the utmost impatience, as it necessarily will decide the question of peace or war.

According to all appearances the Austrian regiments are far from being complete—the imperial chamber demanded of the town of Constance, and in part of Suabia, 462 recruits for the regiment of Hessen only; and after many representations the compromise was 232.

## HOLLAND (Hague) September 6.

Letters from Nimeguen the 3d of this month mention, yesterday the magistrates of this city received notice that 20,000 French troops would pass through, infantry and cavalry, and that the passage would be effected in 3 different days.

## CONSTANTINOPLE, August 2.

If any one should seek here for the ancient policy of the Ottoman court, and the court of Mahomet the 2d, or Soliman the magnificent, he would be miserably disappointed. The immense monarchy of the Turks is now a field of battle, where revolted pachas, blind instruments of a foreign power, prepare the annihilation of their religion and the empire, by mutual contests. Egypt is again reduced under the yoke of the Mamelukes—Elfi Bey returned from London with instructions that he has faithfully executed, prepares to deliver to the English the keys of this rich province—the pachas of Syria seize alternately the spirits of Djazzan, and agree only in despising the orders of the divan—Bagdad, Bassora, and the countries bordering on the gulph of Persia, have a long time since freed themselves from the dominion of the Porte. Casa Osman, Oglou Aga of Natolia, who has for thirty years past been accumulating immense riches, executes the decrees of the Grand Seigneur only when revolt costs more than obedience—he has made useless efforts (real or dissimulated) to reduce the pacha of Trebizend, who is in full insurrection. The pacha of Evrezuma marches against him, and leaves without defence Turkish Armenia, whilst the Russians penetrate into all parts of this fine country that belongs to the Persians, and assemble large forces on the side of d'Erivan. The political situation of Turkey in Europe is still more alarming—the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, peopled by Galls, are delivered over to the influence of Russia, much more respected at Jassy and Bacharet than the orders of the Grand Seigneur are at Constantinople. Half of Bulgaria is submitted to Paswan Oglou. All Servia is in insurrection, and demands independence. The warlike population of Albania has increased the armies of the Russians assembled at the Seven Islands, and M. d'Italiush, under pretence that the troops that come from the Black Sea would be too straightened at Corfu, exacts that they should be, debarked in the NEARE T PROVINCES, that is to say in the Epirus and the Morea. The divan, whose only business appears to be to place the seat of the Turkish empire to the orders sent from Petersburg, has not failed to subscribe to this extraordinary command, and thus we see all the important points of the empire of the east occupied by the Russians, the interior devastated by a horrible anarchy, and the authority of Selim the third bounded by the police of Constantinople.

## PARIS, Sept 15.

*Minister of the Marine.*

Jerome Bonaparte, captain in the Navy, Commanding a division in the Mediterranean, to his excellency the minister of Marine and the Colonies.

On board la Pomone, in the road of Genoa 13th Fructidor, year 13.

Mr. Minister,

I have the honor to inform your excellency that the mission which his majesty has been pleased to intrust me with, has been happily fulfilled. The division under my orders has just anchored in the harbour of Genoa with two hundred and thirty-one slaves on board, all in good health as well as the crews. They will be landed in two days conformable to his majesty's instructions. The city of Algiers and its neighborhood were in perfect health at my departure, as is proved by the declaration made to me by Mr. Dubois Thainville, the emperor's charge de affaires.

This expedition would have been sooner brought to a conclusion, had it not been for the circumstances which rendered it necessary for me to put into Toulon, and of which I have had the honor to inform your excellency by my dispatch of the 23d Thermidor. I was not detained there a long time thanks to the care and activity of the maritime prefects. In 72 hours the division was in a state to set sail, proceeded on its voyage. I had dispatched the Abielle sloop, captain Eydoux, two days before to inform the commissary general of commercial regulations at Algiers of my approaching arrival and the object of my mission. I desired him at the same time immediately to set on foot a negotiation for setting the slaves at liberty, in order to save me delays and difficulties which I might otherwise meet with.

I set sail from Toulon on the 26th Thermidor, at ten in the morning with a strong breeze from the N. W. with close reefed topsails. I shaped my course towards Mahon, where I hoped to fall in with an enemy's cruiser. I passed it a league, having only seen and visited some ships of our allies and neutrals, amongst the rest a Riguan out 22 days from Gibraltar. I learnt from her captain that rear admiral Bickerton with five sail of the line was then busied in repairing his ships and taking in

provisions, and that Lord Nelson was cruising off Cadiz.

On the fourth day of my departure from Toulon I arrived at Algiers. The Abielle sloop of war had arrived there 48 hours before me. Mr. Dubois Thainville, had no sooner received my letter than he set on foot the negotiation I had instructed him with, but was stopped in its difficulties he was not enabled to remove. The Dey was little disposed to acquiesce in what was required of him. He would not comprise in the number of slaves, whom I claimed those who had been taken at Oran, and who for upwards of twenty years had been in the power of the Regency. He observed that having been made prisoners whilst fighting under the Spanish flag, they ought not to participate in the same favour, besides which they had been refused to France at several different times. He added however that in honor of the Emperor's brother he would consent to give me up 80 of these slaves.

I replied to the Dey, through Mr. Thainville, who came on board the Pomone to inform me of his intentions, that it was not my design to content myself with fulfilling only half the mission, with which H. M. had entrusted me, & that consequently it was not sufficient for me to have the thirty slaves he offered to me, but that I insisted on having all the French, Ligurians and Italians in his possession, and that if in twenty four hours, my proposition was not agreed to, I should have nothing more to say to him, and would break off all negotiation. On the following morning I had a favourable answer, and in the evening received on board my division 231 slaves, which the Dey caused to be delivered to me, contrary to the custom of the country, after sun set.

I set sail on the same evening, the 2d Fructidor. On the 7th, at 12 leagues to the NE. of Mahon, I descried a frigate 9 miles to windward, the wind then blowing very fresh from the NNE, the sea being very heavy obliged me to take in all the reefs. Under such circumstances I could not hope to come up with the frigate, which had the wind on the other tack. Two other sail bearing in sight at the same time, I resolved on giving chase to them as they were to windward, I read out my division, & caused it to manœuvre so as to cut off their retreat, had we been better sailors. One of them, which was a frigate bore away under all the sail she could carry, and I lost sight of her during the night. The second I soon came up with, and found her to be an American from Leghorn to Boston. I learnt from her captain that he had fallen in with on the preceding evening, 2 English frigates, the same I apprehend which I had just seen and which escaped by their distance from me and their superior sailing. I continued my course, and after 5 days calm and light breezes, arrived in Genoa road, on the 16th Fructidor at 3 in the morning.

Accept, Mr. Minister, the assurance of my high esteem. J. Bonaparte.

## GENOA, 16 Fructidor.

*The Arch-Treasurer of the Empire to the Cardinal of Genoa and the Bishops of the three Departments.*

The Emperor's brother, Commander of the naval forces, is returned to Genoa after having fulfilled the mission entrusted to him by his august brother, with the greatest success. He has brought back 231 captives whose fetters have been broken by the happy union of Liguria to the French Empire.

It is His Majesty's intention that this event should be celebrated throughout the three departments with the sentiments with which he is himself penetrated: he looks on it as a benefit conferred by the Almighty, who has deigned to choose him to be the instrument of his bounty towards Liguria.

You will enter into his views, gentlemen, and in consequence cause *Te Deum* to be sung in your Cathedral, and afterwards in all the Churches of your diocese, for this signal favour.

You will seize this opportunity to make known to the Pastors and the people the gratitude they owe to a sovereign wholly occupied with their interests and happiness.

Receive, gentlemen, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

Signed, LEBRON.

Here follows a similar Letter from the Arch-Treasurer to the Prefects and Under-Prefects of the three Departments, after which the *Moniteur* thus continues:

On the day when the Commandant and Captives who had recovered their liberty came on shore, the Councillor of States, and Maritime Prefect gave orders that public rejoicings should be made in the Harbour. Discharges of artillery were then heard from the batteries and forts.

The Arch-Treasurer and all the Civil and Military Authorities received the Commander of the Naval forces at the landing place, after which they repaired with the Captives set at liberty to the Metropolitan Church.

H. Exc. the Cardinal-Archbishop has celebrated a solemn Mass and caused *Te Deum* to be sung as thanksgivings.

The Captives set at liberty, have dined on board the ship *le Genois*.

The Arch-Treasurer received at dinner the Constituted Authorities and principal land and sea Officers. The Commandant of the Naval Forces, brother to the Emperor, honored this banquet with his presence.

In the evening there was a ball and illumination.

On the same day also, the prisoners confined in the Malapaga, for debts not exceeding 300 francs were set at liberty in consequence of orders from the Emperor, as were likewise those condemned for desertion.

The following morning was employed in forming the crew of the ship *le Genois*. The sailors judged worthy of that post, received two months pay in advance.

## SEMLIN, Aug. 20.

According to the latest intelligence from Servia, a body of 30,000 Mountengrins and Herzégovians have united with the insurgents to make common cause with them. By this junction, the forces of the Servians now amount to 100 thousand men.

Semandria has surrendered at discretion to the Servians. Seven of the principal Turks of that town, the authors of the last troubles, have been publicly beheaded, and all their substance confiscated. Usiza, a strong fortress, which the Servians had for a long time blockaded, has also been taken by assault. The garrison, consisting entirely of Turks, defended themselves with the utmost obstinacy. The insurgents, irritated at this useless resistance, put a part of the inhabitants to the sword.

Private letters from Montenegro and from Herzégovine announce that the inhabitants of those countries are in open insurrection, that the court of Petersburg approves the conduct of the Servians, and that a body of Russian troops are expected shortly to arrive there from the islands of the Ionian sea.

## VIENNA, Aug. 27.

The minister of state, Count de Cobenzel, has communicated to all the foreign courts, the note which the cabinet of Vienna addressed on the 8th of this month to that of Berlin, and in which his majesty the emperor expressed his desire to renew the negotiations with which Mr. de Novoziltzoff had been charged.

## NEW-YORK, November 11.

In the preceding columns we have exhausted our stock of political intelligence by the ship *Hardware*; but the arrival of the brig *Pallas* from Halifax has extended our London dates to the 21st of September, five days later than the former accounts. The news, of which the following are the principal articles, was brought to Halifax by the ship *Camilla*, captain Taylor, in 30 days from Portsmouth, charged with dispatches for admiral Mitchell.

## LONDON, September 19.

The Prince Adolphus packet, from New York, is arrived at Falmouth, in 19 days from Halifax.

It is certain we understand, that rear admiral Calder joined admiral Collingwood on the 23th ult.

Admiral Ranier struck his flag last week on board the *Trident*, and landed at Ramsgate, after eleven years absence.

September 21.

It is stated in an evening paper, that as soon as a junction shall have taken place between the Russian and Austrian armies, a manifesto will be published on the part of the armed neutrality, as the alliance between the two imperial courts is denominated. The following are given as the conditions upon which Austria and Russia will consent and procure the consent of England, to a general pacification:

"France is to evacuate all Italy, Piedmont, Switzerland and Holland, into which, as well as Germany, no French troops are upon any pretext to penetrate. The offensive and defensive treaty between France and Spain, of 1796, is to be dissolved, and the latter kingdom as well as Portugal, is to have its independence restored. The left bank of the Rhine, and the Alps and Pyrenees, are to be the boundaries of the French empire, which cannot for the future, be passed in time of peace without being considered by the armed neutrality as a declaration of war. The



